

Putnam Republican Banner

From the Indiana State Sentinel. LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter addressed to the most distinguished and accomplished lady of our city.

NAUDES, June 25, 1855. I preserve so grateful a remembrance of the pleasant hours in your parlor at Indianapolis, which I am fain to pursue myself.

It is a letter from an old friend, dated in this distant Italian home may not be wholly uninteresting nor unwelcome.

How have you express a great desire to visit this region of the world, so celebrated in the past, so beautiful in the present.

High as were my expectations on the accounts I had read of the bay of Naples, the reality came up to them all.

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it poured in a cataract of fire some 30 or 40 feet in depth, and 80 to 100 feet in width, divided in the centre by a dark projecting rock, which stood out in bold contrast with the red hot stream.

Large masses of lava, often 15 or 20 feet in diameter, some still of a white heat, others already darkened in color by partial cooling, rolled slowly over, toppling down as they reached the perpendicular descent, not swiftly or suddenly, as heavy bodies over a waterfall, but quiet and majestically, in part arrested by sinking somewhat in the thick, liquid mass.

Beneath this marvelous cascade, the stream of lava dropped into a rocky mountain gorge, spreading out to considerable width, and moving on very slowly with a constant crackling sound, like that of the ice breaking up in a large river. I could trace its winding course for miles, by the bright streaks of fire, until it at last disappeared in the distant gloom.

At a later period of the eruption, I visited the lower portion of the mountain, at the points where the lava reached the valley below. Here, too, the scene was magnificent beyond anything I had previously conceived.

The lava had descended to the plane by way of a deep ravine, up the precipitous banks of which I followed a guide by torch-light about three miles. Some two or three hundred feet below me slowly on crept the mass of lava, for it could scarcely now be called a stream, most of it having darkened to the color and appearance of coke, streaked, however, with narrow stripes of red hot matter.

The scenery, as we ascended, became wilder and wilder, and at a time we entered a narrow, deep cut, and very steep pass, which shut out every thing from our view.

Emerging from this, we came suddenly on one of the most sublime spectacles this earth can afford. Just opposite, across a deep, dark gulf, the lava poured down in four distinct and still red hot streams, over a precipitous descent of eight hundred or a thousand feet, the sulphurous clouds drifting from its surface, and rolling away up the mountain side.

Imagine such a scene in the stillness and darkness of night! If it had been but a mountain torrent, glittering in the moonlight and pouring its brawling waters into the gloom below, with a succession of rapids down that dark ravine, to the distant plain, even then the effect would have been striking and romantic in the extreme.

But conceive the waters of that torrent suddenly converted into liquid gold, lighting up with their glare the obscurity of night; their several streams awaiting to form at the bottom of the abyss, a lake of fire; and you may form some idea of a scene never to be fully conceived except by those who witnessed its awful and sublime reality.

Quite different, but very remarkable in character was the scene which some days afterwards I visited, in the plain below, at the extreme point of the lava stream.

Above, on the mountain, I had seen it in its wild sublimity; here it appeared in its destructive might. Inch by inch, foot by foot, and finally mile by mile the smoking mass glided on, silently and irresistibly as death, swallowing up everything before it.

Cultivated fields, orchards, vineyards, olive groves, houses, roads, were covered up forever from human sight. On and on it came, showing in front like a huge blackened wall, seamed with veins of fire, great masses of dark lava rolling down in advance.

The people, with pale faces of terror and wonder, were clustered by hundreds in front of it, watching its progress—and only watching it, or at worst weeping and wringing their hands; for every one felt that human effort might as well avail to stop the sun in his course as to arrest the progress, or divert the course of that exterminating scourge!

As taken in connection with any puny efforts of man—we were in the presence of Almighty Power! It might spare, or it might destroy, we could but look and submit. Except, perhaps, the main fall of Niagara, I never witnessed anything that so completely embodied the idea of irresistible fate.

The progress of this lava-current, now eight or ten miles from its source, and gradually hardening to rock, was slow—usually some twenty or thirty feet in half an hour, though at one time I saw it move thirty feet in five minutes. It separated into two streams. One threatened the village of Cercolo, but stopped short of it about 300 yards. The other flowed towards the village of Santioria, but came to a stand about half a mile distant from it.

Thus the amount of destruction was less than was at first anticipated.

“Young man, you are wanted. A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich; if you do to one if you are fit to be married. Marry while you are young, and struggle up together.”—Ee.

But mark, young man, the woman don't want you if she is to divide your affections with a cigar, spittoon or a whiskey jug. Neither does she want you, if you can't take care of her, and any little after thoughts, which are pretty certain to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which is apt to be—an animal that wears furated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter section of stove-pipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, a helpmate—she wants you if you have learned to regulate your passions and appetites—in short, she wants you if you are made an image of God, and not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in good purpose, firm in resistance of evil, pure in thought and action as you require her to be, and without which inward and outward purity, neither of you are fitted for husband and wife—if you are virtuous and abhor vice; if you are gentlemanly, forbearing and kind, and not fond talking, exacting and brutal, then young man, that woman wants you—that fair, modest, cheerful, bright looking, fair spoken woman, we mean, who fills your ideal of maiden and wife—it is she who wants you; it is she that has been waiting for you; marry her when you like—whether you are rich or poor, we'll trust you both on the conditions named without further security.

FOR THE BANNER. OLD LINE MEETING.

According to previous arrangements, a meeting of Old Line Democrats and Old Line Whigs of Jefferson Township, was held at Mt. Meridian, this county, on the 28th of July, for the purpose of organizing in accordance with the County Association.

On motion by Amos Hurst, John Adams was called to the Chair, and upon former motion by John Hill, Amos Hurst was appointed Secretary. On motion the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the County Convention.

Abel McCarty, Jackson Brinton, Elisha Mullinix, John Percy Esq., and Amos Hurst.

The Chair appointed John Layne, Thos. Lemon, and John Hill a committee on resolutions. On motion John Adams was elected President of the Association for one year, John Hill Vice President, and Amos Hurst Corresponding Secretary.

The committee on resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by sections.

WHEREAS, A secret, political organization has sprung up in our midst, whose creed is at war with the teachings of the fathers of the republic, and whose principles if carried into effect would be in violation of our great political compact, therefore,

Resolved, That in order to combat and counteract the designs of those known by the appellation of Know-Nothings, it is the duty of every true Democrat, as well as every patriotic Whig, to organize in one common cause in defense of the Constitution as it is, and in sustaining the great principles of civil and religious liberty ingrained in its provisions by our revolutionary sires.

Resolved, That we recognize equal rights and privileges to all citizens of our common country, a freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, no distinction in the qualification for office on account of religious belief, but a strict accountability of all intrusted with official power.

Resolved, That while a strict and careful examination of our national laws is a solemn duty, yet every interference with the guaranteed rights of naturalized citizens is inconsistent with the plighted faith of the nation, and must eventually diminish its growth and prosperity.

Resolved, That as so much of the act of Congress known as the Missouri Compromise line has been repealed, its restoration would be a violation of our political faith, and dangerous to the perpetuity of the union of these States.

Resolved, That we will resist every attempt at renewing either in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the same may be made.

Resolved, That secret political societies are not necessary to the propagation of truth or sound principles, in a government where freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press are recognized alike to all citizens.

Resolved, That this association act with, and be subordinate to the County Association, organized on the 19th of last May.

The meeting was addressed at some length by Senator Glazebrook and Mr. Jno. Adams, when on motion it was adjourned to meet at Mt. Meridian, on Saturday, the 1st day of September next.

JOHN ADAMS, Pres. AMOS HURST, Sec'y.

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS?—“He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed.”

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it takes the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a very dark green.

Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell you who you are. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your hearts you are like them.

Are jesters and buffoons your choicest friends? He who laughs at folly is himself a fool, and probably a very stupid one, too. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat of the wise and good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be a companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

A late letter from Paris says that the “manner in which the Americans identify themselves with the French people, their undisguised partiality towards the French metropolis, and the large sums which they cheerfully pay for the best and most luxurious accommodations, tend daily to knit close together the two countries; and that the policy of the State may establish a sympathy between Russia and the U. S., it is evident that this cannot, in the long run, destroy the growing interest which the French and American exhibit toward one another.

The fear of infection recently caused some persons in Scotland to burn all the clothing, and even the prayer-book of a cholera victim; but six one pound bank notes found on his person were religiously preserved. Human nature!

LETTER FROM THE HON. J. SCOTT HARRISON.

The following letter from the Hon. J. Scott Harrison appeared last evening in the Times. It is exactly what we expected from the excellent Representative of the Second District:

BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI, August 5th, 1855.

HON. JAMES HALL, Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, held on the evening of the 2d inst., at which you had the honor to preside, I perceive my name was favorably presented to the consideration of the people of Ohio as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the State.

I have also observed movements of a similar character in other countries, and desire through this communication to respond to each of these meetings.

I trust, Sir, I duly appreciate the honor proposed, and will ever cherish with grateful recollections the kind partiality which has so manifestly governed the action of my friends. But, Sir, I must be allowed to decline the honor which is tendered me. I cannot consistently with trusts already assumed, suffer my name to be used in any connection that will at all infringe upon the duties I owe the people of the Second Congressional district of Ohio.

I shall therefore remain at a post which has been assigned me in the national legislature—always defending, with unabated zeal, the rights of my constituents, whenever assailed by Executive or Legislative aggression. At the same time not forgetting the duty I owe our common country as a National representative, in doing what I may to arrest every attempt to shatter the ties that bind our glorious confederacy.

Allow me again, Sir, to express to you, and through you to my fellow citizens composing the meeting of the 2d instant, my sincere thanks for the honor they have done me, and to indulge the hope that whoever may be called to preside over the councils of our State, he may be a man free from sectional prejudices—a national, union-loving man—a man who in times of excitement like these can forget that there is a North or a South, and remember only how gloriously and patriotically the blood of each mingled in harmonious union in cementing the rampart of American freedom.

With regard, Your friend and obedient servant, J. S. HARRISON.

Thus speaks the New York Post of the Message of Gov. Reeder:

It seems to us that no man—we do not say of a nice sense of justice—but of even moderate conscientiousness, be he of the North or the South, can read that part of Gov. Reeder's message which relates to the future institutions of the territory, without feeling that the message asks of the Southern party, and how extreme must be the profranchise which refuses his demand!

He simply asks that in the great question which they have before them, whether they shall found their institutions on freedom or on slavery, the actual residents of Kansas shall use unimpaired, the liberty which the law professes to give them; that the utmost freedom shall be allowed in the peaceful and thorough discussion of the subject, and that the decisions shall be made by the people of the territory, and not by the citizens of other States.

The controversy which agitates the Union has no other extent than this:—Shall the people of Kansas settle for themselves the question referred to them by the law of Congress; shall they choose their own legislators, pass their own laws, and build the structure of their society on such foundations as may seem to them good? One would think that in no part of the Union could there be found a class of public men shameless enough to refuse an affirmative answer to this question, and to deny a claim so moderate and reasonable as to deny a claim so moderate and reasonable. Yet there have been State Conventions held in Georgia and in Louisiana, in which the right of the residents to make this decision for themselves has been denied, and the conduct of the Missourians who broke into the territory, silencing discussion, wresting from the inhabitants the right of suffrage, and electing a spurious legislature, has been commended.

The name of the territory, in the name of the country has been given to the name of democracy. In the meantime there are the people of the territory, and not by the citizens of other States.

The prohibitory liquor law has not raised the dead, but it has raised a number of men heretofore lost to society and to their families, to self-respect. It has virtually fed the hungry and clothed the naked. In every ward in the city the good effects of the law are discernible; men seen formerly with bloated visages, ragged clothes, and with suffering families at home, have been transformed, now have clear complexions, are well dressed, their families well provided for. This is true, also, so far as our experience and the information derived from acquaintances goes, in the rural districts, and in most every farm that we have conversed with.

Great let him speak of a neighbor to the home on his return from market when formerly drunkenness and misery returned with the inebriated head of the family. The prohibitory principle is a fixed fact in Indiana. If the Perceite majority on the Supreme Bench of the State declares the law unconstitutional, will be enacted by the next General Assembly. The prayers of the mothers and children which this law has made happy, by reclaiming the husband and father will not be in vain.—Madison Courier

An elegant mind informing a graceful person is like a spirit lamp in an alabaster vase, shedding round its own softened radiance and heightening the beauty of its medium. An elegant mind in a plain, ungraceful person, is like the same lamp enclosed in a vase of bronze; we may, if we approach near enough, rejoice in its influence, though we may not behold its radiance.

THE DRUNKARD'S DREAM.

He thought he was once more in the pure, unstained element of his boyhood, and that the stars crowded on his sight thick as daisies, but that one stood by his side with a chalice in his hand, from which he was bidden to drink to the Queen of Heaven.

“Drink, and so wash away the scales that hide beauty from thy eyes.”

The youth drank, and a thrill, like of some divine ecstasy, shot through his frame. His vision became keener, and over the plain he saw dancing towards him a lightly-clad nymph. Her eyes had a strange light in them, and as she wreathed her arms round his enchanted body, her warm breath mingled with his, and created such a delicious fury in his mind, that he returned her embrace, and together they waltzed it all a summer's day on the soft carpet, that heaved like a couch to their wild boundings and delirious transports. Presently stars and daisies vanished, avirion moon peeped out for a moment, and then, quenched in a wilderness of flying clouds, left a darkness which sealed up the lover's eyes in slumber, as they reclined side by side, with an arm about each other, thrown on a couch of springing mosses. In the morning the vision of his wife-love had gone, and the daisies around him were crushed or drooping, as if in grief; and whenever he turned his gaze, a faint mist rose up before him.

“Drink,” cried the form, “for it is only the merry heart that maketh itself and all things near it beautiful.”

The youth obeyed, and lo! he found himself a man, and another, but more stately female form, stood before him, and enthralled his senses. The measure they trod was more stately, but the fire of their excesses burned more brightly, as with lip glued to lip, they drank in from each other's flaming orbs the passion that gratifies its mad promptings only to create fiercer longings, and more insatiable cravings.

Darker grew the face of nature to him after that night, for the cup was clutched day by day with greater rish; and more voluptuous forms dashed his blood-red imagination. The bacchanal song, and the wanton caress, hounded him on to wilder deeds; and his days and nights became blended into one. The daisies and the stars were drowned in the dull, red sea of delirium in his glory; and the only friend he acknowledged, was the form by his side, with the gemmed cup of pleasure over in its ready proffered hand.

“Drink!” and he obeyed the high behest until lurid flames scorched his heart and brain; and he went through the darkness in which he moved like one in a dream. Fair forms and bright eyes were ever at his command; but as the darkness deepened, and the flames shot up more madly in his system, so by one they left him, and by-and-by he was alone—alone on a wide, wide sea of horrible darkness.

“Drink!” cried the form; but lo! the chalice was empty, and he found himself seized by a hundred grim, demons and mocking forms, with anal faces, but liquid hot glances; and they hurried him to the judgment seat, to the vain, damning chorus of “Drink! drink! drink!”

“Behold thyself and thy doom!”

He looked, and beheld a hideous pit, in which struggled and shrieked millions of beings fashioned like himself; but fierce and savage with the gnawing, unappeased, and unappeasable habits. On the borders of this dreadful hole he saw himself in the grasp of a woman-fend—Semiramis' self—who opened to him the temple of his body; it was empty—the fire-cup had withered and destroyed the ark of his earthly covenant.

“Burn heart!” cried a dreadful voice—“the drunkard's doom is the never ceasing hell of his own desires and abused propensities. Hurl him into the pestilential lazar of his living kindred, and there let him bide until his passions, away with him! The stars attend the daisies are to him extinguished forevermore. Such is the final doom of the burnt heart!”

A shout of savage laughter, mingled with the frightful songs of the mad, smote upon his ear, as he felt himself hurled over that horrid gulf; and he awoke to a conscientious of his dream, but insensible to aught real around him—he was insane.

A RAILWAY COMPANY PAID FOR KILLING COWS.—A rather singular action for damages was decided in one of the Vermont County Courts recently. The parties were the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad Company against Thomas Nelson. The last named individual owns cows, which being of a vagabond disposition, have a fancy for promiscuously crossing the railroad track. A train was driven off the track, and the cows were killed. The owner of the cows filed a claim, and the judge charged for the damages. The judge found that the company was liable, and that the plaintiffs could recover, if it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the cows caused the accident, and that he had not used ordinary care and vigilance to keep them out of the highway. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for one hundred and fifty-nine dollars damages and cost.—T. H. American.

A number of claimants, on the score of the Greytown bombardment, have arrived at Washington, to lay claims before he board now in session. It is said, that about 140 claims have already been docketed in the Court, which will probably adjourn to-day to meet again on the 17th of October. A nice job, this fun of Soland-Boland and the President promises to be.—N. A. Tribune.

TO PREVENT BOYS IN HORSES.—A person of much experience in veterinary science is never troubled with the bots in horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and once a week rub with it such part of the animal as may have been attacked with the knitt-fly. Grease destroys and prevents the eggs from hatching.

A SHARP IDEA.—Sooner than marry a woman of fifty, I'd take two at five and twenty.

THE PRIESTS and Beggars of Rome.

An intelligent and agreeable Rome correspondent of the Providence Journal, has the following:

“Rome is overrun with priests and beggars, both undoubtedly a great evil in any community, where they contribute little or nothing to the common weal, but it seems as if Rome would not be complete without them; they are needed to give a particular shading to the picture. There are here from five to seven thousand members of religious orders, high and low, and their certainty cannot be less than the number of beggars. All members of a religious fraternity wear some sort of dress peculiar to the order, generally a gown of black cloth, but often it is of white, brown, purple, and even of bright red. The hat usually worn is a very broad-brimmed affair, tied up with cords into a triangular form, combining in a great degree the picturesque and the ridiculous. Small cloaks, black stockings and shoes, are very generally worn, as the streets are filled with hundreds of people thus attired, they help more than any other feature to give character to Rome.”

The government allows several pounds of snuff a year to each priest, and so the habit of snuff taking is as common among them, as is the disgusting habit of tobacco chewing among Americans. I have repeatedly seen a priest take a pinch of snuff as he was kneeling before the altar, and offer it also to one by his side. I have seen in the elegant churches of Rome, before a congregation of polite people, a priest, as he was about to commence his discourse from the pulpit, fill his nose with large quantities of snuff. And last I have seen the Pope, before the high altar of St. Peter, take snuff as the host was about to be raised by the officiating priest! This might shock the propriety of some among us, but in Europe it is a thing so common as not to excite any surprise. The ecclesiastics form the privileged class of Rome. Many of them seem to have a special fancy for fine broadcloth, silk stockings, lace and linen, and good living. They are willing to serve the Divine Master in any way rather than by selling what they have and giving to the poor. They always preach and strictly follow the principle that men are to be saved by faith and not by sacrifice. They find it more convenient to feed the people with dogmas than with the bread of life.—Cardinals, bishops and other elders sit in council, and cunningly invest a new absurdity, and gravely put it forth for the implicit acceptance of the faithful of the church, threatening with condemnation all who venture to doubt. Verily when will the church talk less of the Immaculate Conception and Apostolic Succession, and have done with the nonsense of gilded words, incense and holy water, worshipping God more in meekness, simplicity and truth, through Jesus Christ!

Secrecy Coming to his Senses.

Our readers will remember that for a year past the Tribune has been one of the principal defenders of the foreigners in this country. In a recent paper he thus discoursed:

Is it not sickening, then, to hear this beastly brawling about the violation of their rights, uttered by men who know not the value of rights and never enjoyed any until they landed on American soil? Is it not disgusting to hear men cavil at lawfully and democratically enacted, and threaten to resist its lawful administration, who in France or Germany a short time since bowed with respectful humility before each petty officer of police, and submitted daily in quiet and meekness to each Commissaire or Captain of the squad?—At the whim of any of these underlings dressed in a little brief authority they could be arrested and imprisoned. To such they are treated and imprisoned. To enable them to the dignity of manhood, and with greater speed an honorable and independent position by disabling them from squandering their hard-earned earnings in grog-shops, lager-beer saloons, and the brawls of which these are so prolific.

Couldn't Stand It.—Friend Victor of the Sandusky Register is responsible for the following:

He says that a young girl called at the house of the girl he was “after” in that town, a short time since, and ringing the doorbell it was answered by a freshly imported servant maid from the Emerald Isle, when the following interesting dialogue took place:—Miss W.—at home. (With a sweet smile.) Biddy. She is, sir. (Scratching her head.)

Gent.—Is she engaged? Twirling his hat and trying to look “killing.” Biddy.—Engaged, is it? Faith, an' I can't say, sir; but she kissed Mither V.—last evening, as if she'd never seen the like of him, an' it's engaged I believe they are, sir.

A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying that she out stripped the whole party.

A tradesman having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces that in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly.

MERCHANT OR FARMER—WHICH IS BEST?

Mr. A.—Good morning, Mr. B., I called to see if you wanted a clerk. I should like to put my son into your store for a while.

Mr. B.—Indeed! I thought you needed him on your farm.

A.—So I do need him; but I don't want my children to work as hard as I have had to dig and delving. I tell you it's too hard; I'm fairly worn out.

B.—Ah! you look more hale and hearty than the most of us, and you must be quite as old.

A.—Yes, I am turned of seventy. But I grow lame and stiff, and it's all from hard work.

B.—Over seventy! and I am but sixty, and my partner younger still; yet you see our grey hairs.

A.—Well, well; something in families about that; maybe. But do you want my boy?

B.—No, sir.

A.—Why not?

B.—Because you want to put him here to live easy, and he'll be good for nothing as a clerk or merchant either, in that way. We merchants have to work hard, if we would say anything, and we have to work a good many more hours in the year than you do.

A.—Yes, more hours perhaps, but the work isn't half so hard. Here you are in a cool room in summer, and a warm one in winter, while we are exposed to heat and cold, wet and dry.

I think you look so to you. But now do you go into the room and spend all one long day, walking it from side to side, dodging this way and that, and see if you get before night you do not want to get out of prison—see if you are not tired enough before supper time to be glad to sit down in the evening with your newspaper. But no; you must go back to your prison, and dodge and jump all the evening, harder than ever, and when bed time comes you must post books.

“Oh, you tell it all on your side. But suppose it is so, you make money, and when old age comes on, you can retire from business and live easy.”

“Not a whit better than you can. I thought as you do once, and tried it. I thought I could give up the confinement and labor, and only oversee. But this did not give me ease or leisure; so I got a head clerk, and retired, as you call it, and what was the result? Why, I failed. And what did you and everybody else say? why, I had quit work and tried to be a gentleman, and no wonder I smashed—it was good enough for me—I might have kept to work like other folks.”

“I know such things were said, but we didn't know you heard of them! But now just look at the poor farmers' crops last summer—half dried up. Just think of—”

“Yes, and the day laborers, too, are out of work in consequence of the unfavorable season, will call all upon me to knock off—just a little of their store accounts, because everything they buy of the farmer comes so high—and I must do it, too, or be such a stungy, tight fellow they'll never go there to trade again; to say nothing of those that go off without paying at all.”

“Well, I suppose merchants do have losses as well as farmers. But it seems as if you didn't have half so many vexations; showers coming up, tools breaking, cattle in the corn, and what not.”

“Vexations! You know nothing about it. Come here and wait upon ungoverned children, try to satisfy an old woman that a ten cent candle won't fade, answer the price of a pair of shoes or a plug of tobacco to suit an Irishman, find something nice enough for a fashionable young lady, something grave enough for a quaker, gray enough for a dandy, and can't suit one of them till they have looked somewhere else, and you may fold up and take up your goods to be ready for the next unsatisfiable set. Mr. A.,



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GREENCASTLE, IND. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1855.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE—Intense Excitement—Bloody fighting—25 or 30 killed and as many wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7, '55. Yesterday was a day which will long be remembered in this city as the "bloodiest" that has ever resulted from any election.

The first disturbance took place in the upper part of the city, 1st ward, where there is a large majority of foreigners.

The election was proceeding quietly, when an American near by was knocked down and brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen, and afterwards had his throat cut by those inhuman brutes.

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The editor of the Democrat undertakes to paint Sam as a wild and desperate looking fellow, with a shad-bellied coat, soaplocks, moustache, and a dandy hat, revolver in one hand and a bowie-knife swinging at his side.

As our neighbor thinks so very much better of Sam than he did of Mr. Clay, we wonder whether he would not, if unfortunately Sam should die before him, put his paper into mourning and shed tears and talk about the glory of the illustrious deceased even more zealously than he did upon the occasion of the death of the brave old statesman of Ashland.—Lou. Jour.

That picture was exhibited in the Court House in Greencastle on Wednesday last by the Hon. Henry S. Lane, while addressing the people of this county upon the politics of the day.

The Old Liners have at last presented their ticket to the people of the county. In convention they repudiated every thing like Americanism.

The proceedings of an Old Line meeting, at Mt. Meridian, will be found on our first page.

It was, it with the greatest difficulty that the infuriated mob could be induced to spare his life. Five or six were killed in deserting the buildings, and probably as many more consumed by the flames.

This morning there was great excitement around the court-house. Several bodies had been brought thither, some of them half burnt. Saw twenty-five or thirty Irishmen brought up before the police judge, for rioting the day before.

The Irish are leaving the city as fast as they can get away, fearing another outbreak to-night. Water street, and other portions of the city, where the Irish principally rendezvous, are nearly deserted.

The responsibility of the "bloody work" yesterday, should rest upon demagogues and leaders of the anti-American party, who incited the poor deluded foreigners to scenes of violence.

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It is with pleasure we record the fact that a convention was held in Greencastle on Saturday last. It was neither whig, democratic, or American, but we understand was intended for a real simple old line convention.

The reason assigned was, "not work enough for so many hands?" But when the fact is so well known that a large portion of the bricklayers are foreigners, and not one of them included in the number removed, and all those removed were Americans, we can believe no such reasons, and can come to no other conclusion than that the Administration is determined to proscribe every true hearted American in the service of the general Government, for the benefit of the foreign trash that infests our country.

The election news from the South comes in slowly—the last and I believe most reliable news is, that the Congressional delegation from North Carolina, will stand four Americans to four Anties—and that in Tennessee, Gentry is elected Governor by a handsome majority.

The removal of the Governor, is creating a great stir hereabouts. The organs of the Administration are laboring hard to assign a reason for the action of the President—asserting that private speculation in public lands is the sole cause—while others perhaps as well informed, assert that the true reason, is that Reeder has shown too much favor to the free soilers and abolitionists, and that the President has for that reason removed him, expecting thereby to unite the South in his favor for a reaction.

The appointment of John L. Dawson, as Governor of Kansas, is one of the best appointments to that responsible position that could be desired. He will be found to be the man for the position—courteous in manner—firm of purpose—he will in a short time command the full confidence of the pioneers of Kansas—a full and fair expression of opinion will be had, and no foreign emissaries or Missouri bullies will be allowed to control their action.

We notice several favorable indications of improvement in and about our town. Dr. J. F. Wilson is preparing to add quite an addition to his premises. The building will be of brick, and the position of his property is such as to make it show to advantage. W. H. Thornburgh has also erected and nearly completed a fine residence near town. Many others are preparing to erect new buildings.

We heard an Old Liner remark after the convention broke up on Saturday that the eggs were all rotten—they would not hatch, and so far as he was concerned he intended to vote the American ticket.

We noticed but very few if any young men of the county participating in the Old Line convention on Saturday—This speaks well for old Putnam. Her young men vote the American ticket.

We would call attention of our readers to the notice of Mrs. Hibbin, who offers her services as a Teacher of Piano Music. Mrs. H., we believe is an experienced and very competent instructress, and doubtless will give satisfaction to those who wish their children thoroughly taught in the principles as well as practical part of the science.

Hon. R. W. Thompson and Hon. Henry S. Lane addressed the people of this county on Wednesday last, upon the political questions of the day.

Dr. Franklin observes—"The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BANNER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 8, 1855.

DEAR PATRICK:—The war of the Administration is still kept up against the Americans. The last item worthy of repetition is a discharge of ten American bricklayers from the Navy Yard in this city.

The reason assigned was, "not work enough for so many hands?" But when the fact is so well known that a large portion of the bricklayers are foreigners, and not one of them included in the number removed, and all those removed were Americans, we can believe no such reasons, and can come to no other conclusion than that the Administration is determined to proscribe every true hearted American in the service of the general Government, for the benefit of the foreign trash that infests our country.

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THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

It seems that some of our free soil friends are opposed to that feature in our Republican Platform that looks to a restoration of the Missouri Compromise as an important and necessary measure.

"Our platform would be better, beyond all question, if that portion of the second resolution above alluded to, was stricken out; but let it stand for the present and the people will strike it out next year. We were never in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and we would, in my estimation, be foolish to restore it now. It would be virtually saying, "let slavery be established south of that line," in such territory as now exists, or may hereafter be acquired.

The Missouri Compromise is a sacred compact, guaranteed to free institutions—maintain it as it was at the time "agreed" and understood as it should be—stand by it like honest men, as a settlement of that difficulty, and then and there stop agitation. This is the true position of the masses of the Republican party of Indiana and of the entire North.

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THE AMERICAN PARTY.

We are rejoiced at being able to say, that the good cause of reform has prospered far beyond what we a few months dared to hope. The new party which will eventually sweep all other parties into oblivion—the American party has just begun to develop its strength.

The American party has just begun to develop its strength. The principles of the party are not only destined to prevail in the old and new States; but in the Territories—in every section of the country where patriotism prevails over party. The principal difficulties which the party has thus far encountered, has arisen from the fears of many that it is a party machine, set in motion by partisans, who will ultimately it is supposed prostitute it to party maneuvering.

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Important Confession from the Missouri Compromise.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unwise and unnecessary error, its consequences are now felt in the most dangerous sectional excitement, and energy to end the whole North is deeply excited, and viewing the Nebraska act as a brazen consummate it by the recognition of justice of such a course, and as an assault upon the constitution, and the South but the result will not be tolerated. What then is to be done? The lists will tell us that disunion is the only source. That denied her rights, and ragged by the North, the South must believe in disunion as a cure for any evil, nor do we really apprehend its adoption.

The dissolution of the Union is a subject that is often flippantly and unceremoniously talked about, but when it comes to be a matter of serious consideration, the actual and forcible seizure (for it can be accomplished peacefully) of the territory that have knit the states together—it will demonstrate that there never can be the country any considerable party who will accept so destructive a course as a solution of sectional difficulties.

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50,000 FEET Lumber wanted in exchange for hardware. DORSEY & JONES 1

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square, 3 weeks, \$1.00. 6 months, \$5.00. 1 year, \$10.00. Every additional square (ten lines) when first published, 50 cents per line.

FUGITIVE CHAPTER FROM A POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIANA.

The Temperance Law of last winter... The Governor's intended veto, who wrote it, and what was his... The Governor's intended veto, who wrote it, and what was his...

ANECDOTE OF TOM MARSHALL AND HENRY CLAY.

In the absence of Mr. Clay at Washington, Tom had made some telling speeches... The following are the rates of tuition per session...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Cook, deceased, and will sell at public sale the real estate of the decedent...

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plausible man—one of that class of which Shakespeare says they "can smile, and smile, and be a villain" almost anything you please. He came, of course—for this was part of the programme as arranged by the Brights;—the Governor opened to him his whole heart—except the Methodist corner of it—and showed him Judge Perkins's Veto Message—

THE BRIGHTS ACCOMPLISHED THEIR OBJECT.

The Governor sent his Veto Message "to the owls and bats," the bill became a Law. And now a sort of short paragraph by way as sequel to this strange eventful history.

AND FIRST—The Governor did not return his Veto Message to its author, as articulated in the bond.

So a few days after the approval of the Law, the Judge called upon His Excellency, and made demand thereof; but as the poet beautifully expresses it, "you can call spirits from the vasty deep—but will they come?" This one came not, and comes not yet, and His Excellency and his Honor are to this day into each a La Kilkenny cats.

AND SECOND—As to Judge Blackford, the Bright's decoy duck, was he not provided for by Jesse, by his appointment to the Judgeship of Court of Claims.

History as well as story should have its moral. Here is the moral of this: "The best laid schemes of men are mice, and oft go awry."

WE HAVE OUR TEMPERANCE LAW, AND A CAPITAL ONE IT IS IN THE MAIN; AND OLD LINCOLN—neither in his Brights or his Wrights—will be able to make any capital out of it.

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RHOODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE: OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, AND ALL AGES, CLIMATES, AND LOCALITIES.

BROOKS & CAMPBELL'S CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and in reply to inform you that we have no objection to your using the Circular in your paper.

EVIDENCE OF SAFETY.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any other poisonous substance in its composition.

ANNUAL CIRCULAR OF THE WEAVER PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is located at Wavland, Montgomery Co., Ind., a village free from the contamination of the students are exposed in larger places, and unsurpassed by any in the State in point of healthfulness, industry and wholesome moral and religious influences.

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS.

Wholesale and retail in Indianapolis by Craighead & Browning, and for sale by dealers generally.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Putnam Court, to me directed, in favor of Edward Wood, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of August, next, at the court-house door in the town of Greensville, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, situate in Putnam County, Indiana, to-wit:

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1855! Paris & Turner can beat them all in the way of Cheap Goods, New Styles, &c.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

I have just opened an entire stock of goods in the brick building on the corner of the square, over the door of Williamson's Store, and immediately under the "Banner" office, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Greensville, Indiana.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Adjoining the southern enlargement, on that side of the square, over the door of Williamson's Store, and immediately under the "Banner" office, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Greensville, Indiana.

NOTICE AND FANCY GOODS.

White, Brown and mixed Hosiery; Kid, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Black Silk Mitts, long and short; Quilts in all colors; Knives, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Strops; Brushes, Spoons, Suspenders; Buttons, Combs, Thimbles; Pins, Needles, Cotton Yarns and Eyes, Pins; Fish Hooks and Lines, pocket knives, wallets; Letter and Cap Paper, adhesion Envelopes; Tapes, Ribbons, Silk Braids, trinkets, etc.

WHITE GOODS.

White, Brown and mixed Hosiery; Kid, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Black Silk Mitts, long and short; Quilts in all colors; Knives, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Strops; Brushes, Spoons, Suspenders; Buttons, Combs, Thimbles; Pins, Needles, Cotton Yarns and Eyes, Pins; Fish Hooks and Lines, pocket knives, wallets; Letter and Cap Paper, adhesion Envelopes; Tapes, Ribbons, Silk Braids, trinkets, etc.

Wool Wanted.

For cash or goods. A. L. LILLY'S. Also, a good supply of clothing on hand. Call and see for yourselves. A. L. LILLY.

NEW Grocery Establishment.

The undersigned has just opened on the east side of the square, one door south of "A & Whites", and next door to the Hardware Store, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to keep constantly on hand, of such a quality as not to be inferior to the best, consisting in part of the following articles:

Wool Wanted.

For cash or goods. A. L. LILLY'S. Also, a good supply of clothing on hand. Call and see for yourselves. A. L. LILLY.

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NEW AND FASHIONABLE Tailoring Establishment, southwest side of the public square, Greensville, Ind.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in saying that they are now opening an entirely new stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of all kinds of Clothing, such as Coats, Suits, Pants, Gaiters, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Hdkts, Gloves, &c.

W. B. Thornburgh has received.

A large stock of Seasonable Goods, to-wit: Old dried friends, come ahead, and supply yourselves; and to others who are looking in the market, please step in and examine the stock.

A. C. GROOMS, (SUCCESSOR TO MATHES & GROOMS.)

Railroad City, Ind., No. 7, West Washington St., Indianapolis, Indiana, wholesale and retail dealer in School Books, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery, paper, gilt moulding, lithographs, neozotins, &c.

NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLES FOR 1855.

J. S. Bacheiler has just received a large and well selected stock of Ribbons and Fancy Dry Goods, also a fine lot of Stables, Wash and Sewing Machine, Quincannon, Groceries, Books, Stationery, &c.

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Greensville and the surrounding vicinity, that he is now carrying on the Blacksmithing Business, in a building on the corner of the square, over the door of Williamson's Store, and immediately under the "Banner" office, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Greensville, Indiana.

Wool Wanted.

For cash or goods. A. L. LILLY'S. Also, a good supply of clothing on hand. Call and see for yourselves. A. L. LILLY.

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NEYS & WALLS' CHEAP STORES, Bainbridge, Ind. Good People, come and buy things cheap—All kinds of goods and wares, to-wit: Good axes, bonnets, veils, &c.; Fine hosiery, fishhooks, coats of robe; Cotton and carpet, velvet banners; And all kinds of goods of all denizens; Salt, muslin, needles, paper, spices—Good tobacco at any price! There's cotton hose, watches true and sure! All sorts of knives for rich and poor; Shoes, cotton cloths, seiches, music books; Nice calicoes that cannot fade; Looking-glasses, cloths of every shade; White muslin, figured, striped or clear; Pistols single or by pair. These nice new goods and many more. All cheap for cash, we have in store. For cheerful smiles and yellow gobs! All kinds of goods are cheaply sold—But he who's always sour and cross, In trading, often makes a loss. For cheerful smiles and yellow gobs! Myself here go their goods to buy, Folks of good sense, we are sure to please, With previous goods and wares like these. Call on NEYS & WALLS, "The Cheap Store," and "Garret's Corner," June 13, 55-f.

JACKWORTH & HUBBARD.

Successors to J. H. Holmes, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Greensville and vicinity, to their large stock of Groceries, consisting of well improved coffee, consisting in part of Rio and Java coffee, long, crushed, pulverized, and white sugar; No. 1 article New Orleans sugar; allspice, pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmeg, mace; young yellow, black, and white raisins, fresh and dried; currants, and a large amount of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which they will sell cheap for cash or trade.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The undersigned, as trustee for the creditors of M. Carty & Co., will sell at private sale, all their real estate, to-wit: 200 acres of land, situated in the counties of Morgan, Parke, Putnam, and Pulaski, in the State of Indiana.

WANTED.

In Exchange for Hardware, 5000 lbs. Gun Powder, 5000 Shingles, 500 bushels Corn Meal; 200 do Blue Grass Seed; 200 do of Corn. DORSEY & JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the undersigned will, on the 4th day of August, 1855, at the court-house door in Greensville, offer at public sale the following described real estate, to-wit: 100 acres of land, situated in the town of Greensville, Ind., as the property of John McGuire, deceased. One-half of the purchase money to be paid for four months from sale, the residue in eight months, with interest, waiving the valuation or appraisement laws.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Putnam Court, to me directed, in favor of Edward Wood, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of August, next, at the court-house door in the town of Greensville, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, situate in Putnam County, Indiana, to-wit:

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